we would get very little return.

Mr. Judd opposed the appropriation on the ground of its uncertainty.

Mr. Kenwehunahala strongly advocated the

Mr. Achaeums measure.

Motion to postpone lost,
Mr. Lyons moved to amend to \$2,500. Lost.
Mr. Koskana amended to \$2,000. Lost.
Amount of \$5,000 as in the bill. Passed.
Aves—H. H. Kekuannoa, H. H. Lunalilo.
Their Eac's, Nahaolelua, Kanoa, Dominis,
Untakkoo, de Varigny, Phillips, Hena, Bish-

Hutekison, de Varigny, Phillips, Hens, Bishop, Ralakana, Kamakan, Kahanu, Jones, Kubelani, Kalu, Rhodes, Boyd, Makalena, Keawehunahala, Mahelona—20.

Norss—Hons, Kaco, Hitchcock, Upa, Lyons, Kamala, Balakana, Kaco, Hitchcock, Upa, Lyons, Kamala, Balakana, Kamala, Ralakana, Ra Kumahos, Haismans, Pilipo, Martin, Kelippo, Nakila, Hopu, Nahaku, Kaisé, Wood, Judd, Wilder, Koakans, Kaukaha, Knudsen-19.

Wilder, Konkann, Kaukana, Knuscen—18.

Support of military \$82,006 50.

Mr. Hitchcock moved that the Committee consider the minority report of Military Committee and insert the figures \$88,538 in the place of \$82,606 50. He said we have before us two armies, one of 80 soldiers and another of 10,000 children. We were called to give \$80,000 to the first to enable them to hold a \$82,000 to the first to enable them to h gun according to Hardee, and to keep the pro-found peace. For the other we were called upon to appropriate 256,000 to educate them in reading, writing and the other important elements of a book education. One item that he observed was that a military instructor was to be paid \$3,000. He did not profess much acquaintance with military affairs, but he was of opinion that the Sergeant-major was the one to do the drilling. Now would the Ministers be willing to have this go before the world, that we so small a nation, unable to cope with the great powers, appropriated more for a few soldiers than for the education of the entire nation.

H. H. Lunalijo agreed entirely with Mr. Hitchcock, and he further amended the sum at \$10,000.

Mr. Nabaku supported the majority report very strongly, be thought the \$82,000 was not

soldiers was to keep up the dignity of the King, he was of opinion that he could do it with 20 men better than it was done now. He amended as follows: regular appropriation \$49,000; cavalry of Honoluin \$2,500; rifles

\$1.800; artilesy \$1,000. Total appropriation \$45,300. He objected very strongly to the soldiers doing various work around the country. Their duty was at the Palace, and there they should stay.

H. H. Lunnillo objected very strongly to the item of \$15,000 for a new battery. What

could the proposed battery do against such vessels as the Reindeer or Mohange? Could we expect to be successful? He objected to ncreasing the pay of soldiers.

mr. Rosant said that a good deal had been remarked about the dignity of the King. The first item of the bill was \$45,000 to sustain the dignity of the crown. These remaining items of the soldlers, etc., were for their own merits, not for the dignity and state of the King. If a man is to be killed, he will die whether he receives \$1 or \$2.50 a month. He thought that the soldiers were more par-ticular about their dignity and pay, than their

Gov. Dominis said that every one knew the disadvantage of having the battery upon Punchbowl, and for that reason the majority of the Special Committee had inserted a sum to se a new buttery. He advocated sup-the soldiers on the ground of use at not for foreign war. The use of solrting the soldiers on the diers was well illustrated in 1852.

The item \$82,606 50 was put and lost.

Mr. Hitchcock's amendment was put and Committee rose, report approved, and the

TWESTY-FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, May 16. Assembly met at 10 A. M. H. H. M. Ke-kuannos in the chair. After prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes

the preceding day were read and approved, PETITIONS.—Mr. Judd presented a petition from Koolanpoko, praying that parents send-ing children to select schools may be exempt from school tax; that all District Judges be exempt from personal taxes; that cattle be taxed twenty-live cents; that shop be taxed \$2 and \$1 head; that all providence be taxed \$12; that Government teachers be men; that

loa, praying that mares be taxed \$5; that three District Judges be appointed for Kauni; that the salary of Kauni Circuit Judge be \$1,200; to refund the fines of poor theives; that a leper hispital be erected. Referred to former Select Committee.

parents sending children to English school be Dis exempt from school tax. Referred to Educa rights of fishing be granted to the whole per up the valley; that a wharf be built at landing. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Konwehunahala presented a petition

of the Penal Code; and to permit Hawaiians purchase liquors. Mr. Koakann moved to indefinitely postpone

He said that said section and chapter did not keep native Hawaiians from drinking. It merely restrained the foreigners who sold liquors. Indefinitely postpone, ayes 28, noes 8. REPORTS OF CONSITTEES. - Special committee for examination of petitions from soldiers reported that there was no reasonable groun

reported that there was no reasonable ground of complaint, except that they were sent to do work not of a military nature.

RESOLUTIONS.—Mr. Koakanu seered a resolution that the Committee on Accounts draw \$100 for each member, and sufficient to pay the present bills of the House. Carried.

Also a resolution that the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire whether any officer of the government draws two salaries.

Mr. Evalutions are sufficiently indefinitely any officer of the government draws two salaries. Mr. Kalakaua moved to indefinitely post

Mr. Keakann said that he did not bring this forward to annoy any one, but to let the pub-lic see what was done with the money.

Motion to indefinitely postpone was lost,

nd the original resolution was carried.

Mr. Konkanu offered a resolution that the Af. Roakant offered a resolution that the Finance Committee he instructed to inquire if the acting Finance Minister drew the salary. His Ex. Phillips said that as it would save the time of the House, he would answer now. He had not received the salary, but it had committee to the drew of Mr. Harris.

On motion of His Ex. de Varigny, the order of the day was taken up.

of the day was taken up.

Onorse of the Day.—A bill to admit copper, etc., free of duty, was read and ordered to engrossment. House adjourned.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY, MONDAY, May 18. Assembly met at 10 a. s., H. H. M. Kekua-nsoa in the Chair. Prayer by the Chaplain, and Journal of the preceding day read and

approved.

Resours or Countries.—Special Commit-REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.—Special Commit-tee to examine the Government Press, report-ed that the list of expenses and receipts were in regular order, but they recommended that the press be sold or let out to private parties. They were of opinion that—including the Gor-ernment printing—there was enough printing work in Honelulu to support two papers. As for the salary of a Director, the Committee were divided part were in favor of \$1,000 and for the salary of a Director, the Committee were divided, part were in favor of \$1,000, and part for \$2,000 per annuts; the Minister of Interior, who was on the Committee, declined giving an opinion. The total receipts for the past two years were \$32,746.09, and total expenses, \$32,746.07.

Government Appropriation.....

\$32,746,69 Salary of Director, 14 year @ \$3,000 ...\$ 4,500,00 17,893,01

Book-keeper for 6 months... Wages of office hands...... Materials.... Commission to agents of Au Okoa. BY AUTHORITY

Cash on hand March 31, 1868. 47.13 With reference to appropriations for the next period, the Committee called attention to the following items: Rent of office...... Wear and tear of Press.... Paid by dep't of Finance.....8897.75
"Interior.......312.00
"For Affairs... 114.50 Board of Education 577.25

17,50 Government Appropriation...... 11,200.00 Exp. of Gov't Press to the country ... \$17,000.00 appropriation: Salary of Editor of Gazette......\$4,000,00

** Aw Okou 2,000.00

For Government Printing 5,000.00 Total appropriation......\$11,000,00 RESOLUTIONS.—Mr. Pilipo offered a resolu-tion that the Assembly instruct the Ministers to insert every session in the Appropriation Bill, the pay of each officer under Government

Mr. Nahaku introduced a bill to extend the powers of Circuit Judges. Rejected, Mr. Pilipo introduced a hill to amend section 1,495 of the Civil Code. Mr. Keawehumabala offered a resolution that

a list of laws in contravention to the standing Codes be furnished. Passed. His Ex. Hutchison gave notice of a bill to unlify voters. Mr. Kuihelani gave notice of a bill in regard

disputed land boundaries.
Onder or the Day-Was taken up, or otion of Mr. Ups. Appropriation Bill wa

House went into committee of the whole for

House went into committee of the whole for the consideration. Mr. Koakanu called to the thair. Items passed as follows: Salary Minister of Interior, \$10,000. Salary 1st Clerk, \$4,000. 2d Clerk, \$3,000. Governor of Onhu, \$3,600. Mani, \$3,600.

Governess of Hawaii, \$2,000, Governor of Kauai, \$2,400, Lieut. Governor of Hawaii, \$2,000.

Leat. Governor of Hawaii, \$2,000.
Salary Clock Governor of Oahu, \$600.
Clerk Governor of Maui, \$500. Item amended to \$800. Passed.
Clerk Governoes of Hawaii, \$2,000.
Mr. Lyons amended to \$1,200. He said that it was his intention to have amended the item for Lieut. Governor to \$3,000, for all offices should be used acceptance to their value. should be paid according to their value, there ore, he moved to suspend the rules and reconsider the vote upon the salary for Lieut. Gov. The salary of clerk was altogether dispropertionate to those of other islands.

Item at \$2,000 passed. Salary Clerk Governor of Kausi, \$600. Mr. Knudsen amended to \$1,000.

Mr. Keawchunahnla moved to reconsider the items of the Clerks of Hawaii and Maul. Lost He then moved to reconsider the item of sal ary of the Clerk Governor of Kauai. Carried Motion that the item pass at \$600 as in the Mr. Kaukaha amended to \$1,000. Item at

Salary Postmaster General, \$5,000. Mr. Kuibelani amended to \$4,000. Mr. Nakila amended to \$3,600. Item passed at \$5,000. Ayes 22, nays 15. Committee rose, reported progress, and re port approved.

The House then adjourned.

Positions of Islands, Rocks and Shoals, some of them still very imperfectly ascertained, from Long. 180, going Westward. By Carr. David Smrs.

The Marshall, Gilbert, and Caroline groups, and set. They will form another list. Forgotten in my ast: Krusenstern Rock, Lat 22° 15' N, Long 175° 37

West. Authority, Admiral Krusenste Merrel Island or Bank, 29°57' N, 174°51' E, (doubt-Merriel Island of Babk, 25° 24° N, 14° 31° E, (daubt-ful), Lieut, Baper's Epitome. Byers Island, Batrocinio, 28°09° N, 175° 48° E, (doubtful), Esper. Rico-de-dro, 23° 51° N, 157° 94° E, (doubtful), Raper, Broughton Rocks, 345 ft high, 35° 28° N, 130° 16° E, U. S. Exploring Expedition. U. S. Exploring Expedition.

Fatsizio Island, (32° 30' N, 140° 08' E, Krusenstern and Police Court; that \$800 be appropriated for a Court Hones at Knolin; that the toveranient pay one-half of the expense of English schools. Referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Bons, Halemann, Koakunn, Mahelona, Hong, Hong, Halemann, Koakunn, Mahelona, Hong, Halemann, Koakunn, Halemann, Mr. Konkanu presented a polition from Koa, praying that mares be taxed \$5; that ree District Judges be appointed in a State of the Company of the of the Com salabriga Islands, 27° 20' N, 145° 25' E, Raper, nds 25° 10' N 146° 40' E Raper Mr. Knudsen presented a petition from Taimen, praying for assistance in keeping up a English school in that District; and that treats sending children to be a finite or the second or that treats sending children to be a finite or the second or that treats sending children to be a finite or the second or that treats sending children to be a finite or the second or taper. lo Island, volcanic, 24 ° 22 N, 141 ° 28 E, Raper.

Bensin Islands, extending North and South 42 miles. Parry's Group, North Rock, 27°45' N, 142°67' E, Raper. Knier Island, North Rock, 27° M' N, 142° 12° E, ple : that a new road be made from the land. Peel Island, south-west islet, 27 our N, 142 o 10 E, at Raper.
Port Lloyd, (Peel Island), 27 ° 06' N, 142 ° 11' E, Raper. Bailey Islands, south islet, 28° 30' N, 142° 13' E, Raper, (not well ascertained). Mr. Kosawahunanana Presenter a latter from Honolulu, praying that the House reconsider the bill to amend Section I, Chapter 42 Sel accertained.

Resario Island. 27° 16' N, 140° 50' E, Raper, (not self-accertained).

Resario Island. 27° 16' N, 140° 50' E, Raper, (not self-accertained). well ascertained). Rosa Island, 24° 28° N, 130° 40° E, Haper, (not well ascertained). gradino Islands, north one, 26°02 N, 131° Ly Raper. Parece Vella, Sail Rock, 20=30' N, 136=90' K, Capt.

> Rock, 21 ° 47 N, 140 ° 55' E, Capt. Barrae, Mary Ann. Lindsay Rock, 19° 20' N, 141° 20' E, Capt. Lindsay, Amelia. Amelia.
>
> Seruwalis, Smyth, Sybilla, Petrel or Gaspar Rico Reef, with inlets S.S.E. and N.N.W., 20 miles; Northernmont clump of rocks in lat. 14° 41′ N. long. 188 °56′ E. Lieut, Brooke, U. S. N. Hileyon or Wake's Island; on which the Libelle was wrocked in 1866, entrance to lagoon beat pa sage, 19° 19′ N. 105° 30′ E. This island or reef is placed in 18° 11′ N. by the U. S. Exporting Expedition, but by Capt. Wood. Capt. Cargill and Capt. Linglish, who have just visited the wreek, as allows, viz.; 18° 12′ N. 166° 30′ E.
>
> Marcus Island is marked doubtful on most charts, but

tich, who have just visited the wrock, as above, viz.; 19-19 n. 106-20 h.

Marcus Island is mucked doubtful on most charts, but Capt. Gilbett, in the Korning Star, in 1864, passed near an island in lat. 24-24 N. 1 lone. 184-22 E.

Marshall or Jardine Islands, (2 small), 21-26 N.

151-25 E. Some whalenes million they have landed on these rocks; others assert that they have sailed over this position without seeing anything.

Assumption Island, 2868 R high, 19-24 N. 145-27 E. Raper.

Uracons Rocks, 20-20 N. 145-20 E. Raper.

Gray Rock, 20-20 N. 145-20 E. Raper.

Grigan Island, 18-24 N. 145-40 E. Raper.

Pagna Island, 18-24 N. 145-40 E. Raper.

The three isst positions are not well ascertained.

In my first list I stated that the Pourl and Hermes

To my first list I stated that the Pourl and Herm teef extended North and South 20 miles, East an West 00 miles. The U. S. S. Lackawanna neakes the intermeterate of the shoals 42 miles. Mr. Whitney justified and longitude of N.E. point correct.

POSITIONS COURS NOT HE POUND—SAILED OVER, BUT NO

THREE OF STATES SHOULD OF	min:	er.		
Decker Island			E. 1	
Dawirta.	29		165	
Descirta.	23	12	160	20
Lamira Island		10	164	119
Teland		25	106	54
Island	18		163	30
Wake Beef	17	50	173	45
Island		02	171	36
Island.	15	10	176	200
Tarquin Island	10	00	160	01
Beef		15	189	25
[To be continued,	96	-	3460	T

NEW SEROS FOR HIDGES.-H. Fosbrooks has just received from Victoria, V. I., per Robert Coucos, a quantity of gorze or furze seed, which he has for sale. The gorze makes a good fence, and is impervious to both sheep and cattle. Farmers and graziers have now an opportunity of testing the desirability of the gorze for that purpose. It Government Appropriation. \$11,200.00
Jobs and Advertising. 13,756.00
Jobs and Advertising. 13,756.00
Subscription to Gazette. 3,434.59
Subscription to Gazette. 3,434.59
Subscription to An Okon. 3,989.44 HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

J. MOTT SMITH, Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU: WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1868.



Mr. R. W. Meyer bas been appointed Road Supervisor for the Islands of Molokai and Lanai, in conformity with Section 168 of the The Rev. Mr. Makuakane has been licensed

perform the Marriage Ceremony on the land of Hawaii. Home Office, May 18, 1868. F. W. HUTCHISON, Minister of Int

FOREIGN NEWS. The visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, to Australia has been brought suddenly to an unhappy termination. On the 12th of March while on a visit to Sydney, the Prince was shot in the back by one Farrell, known to be connected with the Fenian organization, and dangerously wounded. The wound fortunately is not fatal, and under advice of his medical attendants, he has sailed for Europe. From the Adelaide Observer we learn that His Royal Highness had accepted the offer of the H. R. N. S. N. Company to place the steamship Morpeth at his disposal to convey him to Newcastle and Morpeth. The Prince, and his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, accompanied by their respective suites were to leave Sydney at 11 P. M. on Wednesday, 4th March, and return to Sydney on the the evening of Friday the 6th. The

people where it occurred, but by every nation, to whose knowledge the dastardly

The world has been astonished and shocked, at the crimes, which have been perpetrated in the name of Ireland, by that organization which pretends to make her political future, their especial care and tinies. The very name of Fenian is hearts. That is not a good cause, or worthy of success, which employs the and successful. assassin's bullet, the incendiaries torch to the bar of public opinion for righteous | European captives, sixty in number.

provocation and outrage which has been Cortez." perpetrated in Australia.

on the 23d of April, made his argument, country. A late writer says: followed on the 25th by Groesbeck.

Nelson accused General Butler to have recommended the seizure to the President. after the commencement of the impeachment proceedings. On the 29th, Senator Summer introduced a resolution, that Mr. Nelson, having used improper language in this tribunal, and calculated to provoke a duel, and disrespectful to the Court, he deserved the censury of the Senate.

The consideration of this resolution was intentional disrespect for the Senate, but admitting that he referred to a duci, Reverdy Johnson moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to-31 to 10. This ended the quarrel, and Mr. Evarts

proceeded with his argument. On the 1st of May Mr. Stanbury followed Mr. Evarts, and on the 4th Mr. Bingham commenced the final argument for the

There is not the slightest indication of what the verdict of the Senate will be. The Herald has a dispatch stating that Senator Fessenden and others, of the Republican party, were decided in the opinion that a sufficient case had not been made out by the Managers to warrant a removal of the President. But the dispatches of the Herald must be received with many grains of allowance.

state that the army was not far from Magdala, and that an attack on this stronghold of King Theodore would soon be made.

Saley, Let lature.

There are several points however in the letter of H. A. P. C. which require a more careful reply. The one which occurs to us as the most important is in effect this: "If this most important is in effect this: "If this tality to be executed not only by the Magdala, and that an attack on this strong-

who arrogate the shapeing of Ler desalready an execration, and a word of age and supplies, and the deadly effects of reproach in the estimation of all good and true men, and associated with the blackest crimes which are generated in unholy bearts. That is not generated in unholy bearts. That is not generated in unholy bearts.

The assault resulted in the capture of the and the stealthy attack of the coward, city, the death of Theodore and capture of whose warfare, leads its combatants not all his treasure and the release of the

indement, but to the criminal's dock. It Not the least obstacle in the prosecublows up a Clerkenwell prison, it thrusts tion of this war has been the uncertainty combustibles under a Palace, it murders a regarding its objective point, where the nember of Parliament, under the very enemy would be found, whether he would dome of the Legislative Halls, and it accept battle, and whether the captives strikes a Prince in a far distant land, whose release was sought, would not be without the least possibility that his butchered, when Theodore should find death can effect any good purpose what himself in danger of defeat. This war has been pronounced by many as hopeless The excitement in Canada, over the and unadvisable, and that it would be murder of McGee, brings out the bitterest | fruitless in its results, but the conquest denunciations of Fenianism, and a deter- has been complete, and all the objects minstion to stamp it out, and doubtless sought have been secured. The Prime in England if there has been any leaning Minister of England declared in Parliatowards leniency to this misguided organ-ment, that "the conquest of Abysinia, ization, it will disappear under the fresh was only equalled by that of Maxico by

That this was not extravagant eulogium The impeachment trial is drawing to a on the campaign, is evident from a glance close. The President's counsel, Nelson, at the history of expeditions into that

"That King Theodore will avoid a battle, On the part of the managers, on the 27th and 28th, replies were made by Stevens and Williams.

On the 28th, Mr. Evarts for the President commenced the closing argument, and on the 30th had not concluded, but stated he would close on the next day.

stated he would close on the next day.

Mr. Summer offered an order on the 25th that the Senate proceed to vote on the several articles at 12 o'clock on the day the final arguments were concluded. And on the 28th an order providing that on the final judgment of the Senate, questions arising thereupon shall be decided by a majority.

Neither of these orders have been adopted but are laid over for action, until the closing of the arguments. If passed, the decision of the Senate may be arrived at on the same day that the arguments are closed. But it is believed that the decision will speedily follow the closing of the debate, and probably our next mail will place us in possession of the result.

A scene occurred in the Senate on the 28th between General Butler and Judge Nelson, growing out of the withdrawal of Judge Black, one of the President's coursel from the refusal of the President to coursel from the refusal of the President to collect and furnish adequate supplies.

"In the oldest historical work in existence—namely, that of Herodotas—wa have an account of an attempt to penetrate into what was then called Ethiopia, which is the northern part of Abysania, made by a powerful army, which almost perished in the attempt. This was the army of the Presians, commanded by a powerful army, which almost perished in the attempt. This was the army of the Presians, commanded by Carpana and State perished in the attempt. This was the army of the Presians, commanded by a powerful army, which almost perished in the attempt. This was the army of the Presians, commanded by Carpana and State perished in the attempt. This was the army of the Presians, commanded by Carpana and State perished in the attempt. This was the army of the Presians, commanded by Carpana and State perished in the attempt. This was the army of the Presians, commanded by Carpana and State perished in the attempt. This was the army of the Presians, commanded by Carpana and State perished in the attempt. This was the army of the Presians, commanded by Carpan debate, and probably our next mail will place us in possession of the result.

A scene occurred in the Senate on the 28th between General Butler and Judge Neison, growing out of the withdrawal of Judge Black, one of the President's county sel. His defection, is aliedged to have occurred from the refusal of Alta Vela, a guano seize the island of Alta Vela, a guano island, off the coast of San Domingo, in

which dudge Black was interested. Judge chain and table lands of Abyssinia which no The telegram states that General Na-

pier will at once return to the coast. Some have supposed that the primal cause of the Abyssinian war was an offer of marriage to Queen Victoria from Theodore, but the London Times denies that any offer, save that of a friendly alliance, was ever made by Theodore.

The King of Abyssinia insulted and detained as hostages, an English Consul and laid over, and the next day, after Nelson other subjects, and even a Special English had made some remarks, disavowing any Envoy, and this flagrant act could not be overlooked, or its subjects he left upprotected by England. Theodore's grievance undoubtedly grew out of the treaty relations of England with Egypt, which power desired and attempted to obtain posesssion of Abyssinia, and England was regarded by Theodore as an ally to the scheme, but his immediate anger and consequent effort for revenge, was caused by his letters being suffered to lay in the Foreign Office unanswered.

SUBSIDY.

We commend to our readers the sound arguments of the following letter from one of our prominent business men :

HONOLULU, May 19, 1868

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE: SIR:-The importance of the question of the proposed subsidy to the California, Ors-The Republican Nominating Convenigon and Mexico Steamship Company, must tion meets on the 20th, and though Gen. be my apology for opening again this subject. Grant will be nominated by acclamation. The opposers of it brought up their battery yet there seems to be a movement, among in last week's Commercial Advertiser, many of the moderate Republicans and Conserva-tive Democrats, to nominate Judge Chase.

There has been a Cabinet crisis in Eng-type Chase and Cabinet crisis in Eng-cabinet c the shots were well directed, whilst from land. The Prime Minister does not assent them being rather startling ones, and involving the policy on the Irish Church, as embodied in Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, the first of which passed on the 1st of May by the principles of political economy, and commercial legislation as well as commercial detail, to expect to discuss them intelligently within reasonable limits. A little classification, however, may assist us in dealing the evening of Friday the 6th. The news which we gave last week from a Melbourne paper, that the Galotca, would visit Honolulu has been confirmed by despatches received by mail on Saturday by H. B. M. Commissioner and Consul General, and but for the attempt upon his life, the Prince would have arrived here during the summer.

His reception and stay in Australia, have been marked, up to this last cowardly assault, by the utmost zeal of the people to welcome and entertain him. Their papers are filled with accounts of Their papers are filled with accounts of his progress through the Colonies. All manner of presentations were made to him addresses of welcome were delivered, balls and parties were given, and other exhibitions of loyalty mannfested, yet amid this universal demonstration of loyalty, one hand has been lifted to take the life of their reyal visitor, a breach of hospitality to is a vice state that the army was not far from Magdala, and that an attack on this strong-

> The advance reached Antalo on the 2d | company intend to run two steamers at a loss The advance reached Antalo on the 2d of March, Gen. Napier having previously had an interview, and made an ally of Kussai the Prince of Tigre.
>
> The great difficulties of the expedition, to be overcome, were not so much the forces of the Abyssinian King, as the ruggedness of the country, its poverty of forage and supplies, and the deadly effects of saling packets, on in a few months at fartheage and supplies, and the deadly effects of saling packets, on in a few months at fartheagt, and we should never trust the steam that they could be willing to pay more. If then this company have calculated upon mak-ing up their losses for two years, by subse-quent monopoly and extortion, they have merely overreached themselves. It is possi-ble, however, that they may have reckneed upon the increase of freight and passengers at the end of two years, enabling them to do without the subsidy at all—and the calculation would not be an unreasonable one-it ion would not be an unreasonable cne—it only requires an increase of ten passengers and affixious of freight per trip both ways to make up the whole \$25,000 wanted. How much will the completion of the Pacific Railway help them out? If the calculation prove a wrong one, the loss is theirs not ours. In fine, we are on the right side of the hedge, we have the best of the bargain, and the sooner we close it the letter. A good deal has been said about guarantees, and it is histed this company would not stick to is hinted this company would not stick to their bargain if they found it did not suit them. Well, what guarantees have we now? They can withdraw at any moment by an arrangement with the American Govern-ment. But by taking our \$25,000 they bind themselves to us while now we have not word to say. It really seems to me fortunate for us that this company did not get the \$100,000 they first usked and run their beats once a month, for, as the matter now stands, we are in a position to get better accommodation, to limit the freight to six dollars perdation, to limit the freight to six dollars perdation, to limit the freight to six dollars perdation. themselves to us, while now we have not a word to say. It really seems to me fortunate fore they can withdraw. On the very worst supposition of flagrant breach of contract, we lose nothing, for it is only proposed to pay for what we get, say at the end of a certain term. But after all the reasonable chances are, that having gone so far, having got one boot running and another ready, that with a subsidy from this Government and a contract with it, the company would run the boats regularly, even at a considerable loss for two years, in the hope of a greatly improved traffic at last. As the matter stands now, running once in 35 days only, it can neither be satisfactory to the company nor to the public. fore they can withdraw. On the very worst

ne at last. As the matter stands now, running once in 35 days only, it can neither be
satisfactory to the company nor to the public.

We are truly reminded by H. A. P. C. and
others, that the question is marrowed down
to one of eighteen trips a year instead of
ten, or, that it is between having a steamer
every thirty-five days supplemented by a
large number of sailing vessels, and a steamer every twenty or twenty-one days supplemented by a much smaller number of sailing
vessels. It is further observed, that on this
account and from the way we do our busiuess (drawing against shipments) that the
calculations of saving in interest that have
been made are reduced down to a small
figure. It may be worth while to follow
this up a little. Let us take the case of the
planter's contract with the Refinery Company. It was agreed to take payment for the
sugars in bills at ninery days date, because
they would have had to sell on sixty days
eredit in San Francisco anyhow—and the
Refineries could not calculate on receiving
our sugars in San Francisco in less than
thirty days. Had we had a steamer running
every twenty days when the planters made
that contract, they would only asye had to our sagars. Had we had a steamer running tevery twenty days when the planters made that contract, they would only have had to allow to the Refinery fifters days as the outside time for the passage over, and would have got seventy-five day bills for their sugars, worth half per cent more cash in Honolulu than ninety day bills. The planters might have saved \$2.250 clear cash on this one sale of 10,000,000 ibs. of sagar. A steamer every thirty-five days would have left them no better off than they were without any steamer at all, for they would lose just the fifteen days interest, by having to wait thirty-five days instead of twenty for the next steamer. It would be no advantage, it will be observed, to ship by an intermediate salling vessel, however many there might be, as the Refinery would in that case have to give the ninety day bill again. The consideration of this case shows

does not affect the interest question—it an actual loss of time on the ocean, althou it may be concealed from observation mercantile devices cannot be saved—exerby steam. And it also explains, what deed we all feel to be the case, that

by steam. And it also explains, what indeed we all feel to be the case, that no
number of intermediate saling vessels can
be any substitute whatever for a steam vessel at regular intervals. The fallacy in
these arguments about "frequent" trips
consists in ignoring the fact that unless they
are at the same time rapid and regular, the
advantage of frequency is builtified. Indeed
to a certain extent the more we have of them
the worse we are off in the particular respects required.

It is only right to observe that on the 10,00,000 pounds or so of sugar already bargained for the Planters here cannot get back the
half per cent already lost by them for want of
more rapid communication, but their contract expires at the end of this year, except
in case of the Reciprocity treaty going into
effect, when another contract comes into
force for two years. If the Reciprocity Treaty does go into effect, it strikes me that we
shall have two steamers put on the route
any way, and it might then become a question whether the \$25,000 a year might not be
better spent on a thorough system of Interbland steam-communication, unless it be
considered that it is worth the money to bind
the Ocean Cempany and to limit the rates of
freight, etc.

With reference to the observation that it is

freight, etc.
With reference to the observation that it is usually found too expensive to carry sugar and molasses by steam, and that they do not do it from the West Indies or Mauritius to do it from the West Indies or Mauritius to Europe, I will just remark, that the conveyance of freight by steam is difficult and expensive, or impracticable, according as the distance is increased, and that it would never suit any Government to subsidies vessels enough to carry the immense sugar crops of those countries so far by steam. It so happens that our little erop can be carried by two of the smallest steamers that could well be subsidized for ocean travel, and the American Government have agreed to pay \$55,000 a year towards enabling us to have our sugar and molasses carried by steam. Why shouldn't we, by the payment of a small extra sum, reap the full advantage of it.

Having so far, met the objections urged against granting this subsidy, it was my intention to have colarged upon some of the many great advantages of a frequent, regular and rapid steam-communication with the

many great advantages of a frequent, regular and rapid steam-communication with the principal source of supply and demand. It however looks so like assumption to begin to explain what every one knows, that I bestate to go into these questions at any length. I will therefore, taking my cue from the letter of H. A. P. C., merely observe "that it was shown before the Committee," or rather let us say, attempted to be shown, that it was a great comfort, pleasure and convenience to get our letters and news quickly and regularly—that San Francisco connected us with the rest of the civilized world, that this is the last and only link wanting in the chain of universal steam-lines—that it would be preposierous for us to refuse to connect if we can, that it would lead to direct orders from San Francisco, and to contracts with manufacturers, dealers and others there for our recome them. from San Francisco, and to contracts with manufacturers, dealers and others there for our produce, thus saving commission, that it gives fillip to all our enterprizes by enabling us to get quickly whatever we require to carry them on—that it helps us to get the top of the market in San Francisco for all our produce, and thus raise our average price, that we can keep smaller stocks of imported goods, that we can do more business with less capital, that we can turn over our profits oftener or give the advantage to the consumer, that the market will be more regularly supplied and scarcity or yery high prices prevented, and thus reducing the average price to the consumer, that it facilitates our business with Europe and with all the world—that in fine it hes at the very root of commercial prosperity, and that it is the most direct cut towards attaining the end and object of all commerce, by the chappening of schat we seem to buy, and enhancing the value of what we have to sell, it assists us "to buy in the chapest and sell in the dearest market" the first principle of the "wealth of nations"—also that it would assist us in our competition with San Francisco in getting the whateships, helping to surply us with what we most lacked, in that assist us in our competition with San Fran-cisco in getting the whaleships, helping to supply us with what we most lacked, in that competition, by lowering the cost of money, facilitating the getting of supplies, the char-tering of ships for their oil and communicat-

tering of ships for their oil and communicating with their owners.

It was also urged that it would bring people who would spend money and invest money among us. It would bring more capital to the country, and also a certain class and very valuable class of labor, such as the small hard working farmer class of California and the Western States. Here we were met by the answer "that ise hare no room for the populable employment of more capital at present; that the rate of interest is decreasing among us, and capital is idle; that any stimulation of our products jud now would be dissipations." As certain facts give culor to these statements, and as I venture to think that a et it, unless indeed the public found the statements, and as I venture to think that a clearer view of how we really do stand in that they could be willing to pay more. If clearer view of how we really do stand in this respect is of the last importance to all of us, especially whilst we are legislating, I propose to examine them for a monment.

It is a fact that there is in Honolulu a good deal of capital lying idle at the present moment, and as a consequence the rate of interest shows a tendency to decline. This cause and effect I apprehend to be precisely analogous to what has been lately so remarkable in England, they have had a great crisis and an infinite variety of schemes and enterprises which were in the habit of employing and wasting vast amounts of money at any interest have collapsed, capitalists have taken the alarm, and they not only have lost these questionable openings for the employment of their money, but they are now atmid of heading even where they fairly taight do it with safety. The notoriously and unexceptionably safe means of employment of capital are as a natural consequence besegged with offers of money. Consols go up as do all the prime securities and interest falls lower than exer was known. In the mean time many a good enterprise, and many a secund merchant is mable to raise a dollar time many a good enterprise, and many sound merchant is unable to raise a dollar for legitimate wants, solely from the genera

for legitimate wants, solely from the general want of confidence.

Have we not just gone through a similar crisis here? Has not our main industry just suffered a collapse? Is it not a fact that if a capitalist sees a man coming along the street, whom he may suspect wants to effer sugar plantation security for some of his money, does he not dodge back or turn down the next street? Is not the main property on next street? Is not the main property on the Islands either sugar plantation property or directly connected with and influenced by the value of sugar plantation property? What wonder then that for the moment capor directly connected with and inhuched of the value of sugar plantation property? What wonder then that for the moment espital is lying idle, and Government bonds are not to be got at any price, for there is nothing clae but these or sugar plantation property to invest in. Capitalists have been badly treated, they have been "taken in and done for," and in consequence, as it was forcibly said lately of capital in England, it is "on the strike" and is therefore out of employment. Now when nieu get "an the strike we send claewhere for lands,—men from other places, who are often glad to come—so it will be in this case of our capital being "on the strike," we shall have to get it elsewhere for our needs. Where thousands of acres of the richest lands, and capable of yielding 3 to 4 tons of sugar to the acre, exist untouched, it is folly to talk of its being "diesatrous to stimulate our products," the good lands must come into cuttivation, and to the great profit and advantage of the whole community. But to say nothing of increasing materially our sugar products, I would appeal to H. A. P. C. himself whether capital is not now wanted in these islands, and with reasonably good security to offer for it, to obtain laborers to work efficiently the ground we have now in cultivation, and to farmally proper and efficient machinery for economically taking off our present crops. Is it not what we all most want, to be able to work our estates to the best advantage, to lower the cost of production." I do not hesitate to say that all the capital now lying idle in the control could further appeal to H. A. P. C. and ask him how moes, what fraction of a cent we have to lower the cost of production of our sugars, to be enabled to supply California with some or all of the large balance.

Eastern, Western and Middle States of the Union, but to a certain extent to the millions of Europe now practically cut of from it. The Pacific States must then be peopled with a rapidity, univecedented in the history of even American programs—for never before in the history of mankind, has a climate so beautiful, a soil so rich, a region so extensive and unoccupied, been so andealy thrown open to so many millions of resiless, enterprising and emmigrating people. Is it too soon to make preparations for ternshing up new soil to supply them with our productions? Is it too soon to takink of preparing for some of our rich acres new lying idle, to be offered as a home and a resting place to the hundreds of Industrious and intelligent men who will be spread in all directions by the numerous waves which must accumpany and be the tesuit of this groud westward tide of emigration?

I trust our Legislatore will ponder well on all these points, before they make up their minds to let slip this opportunity of bringing us neaver not to San Framesco alone, but to the whole civilized world. We have attempted to measure by figures some of the advantages to be derived by thus facilitating communication, but he would be a rash man who would sit down and limit the sum of the advantages the kingdoon has to gala from a frequent, rapid and regular communication with San Frameisce, or of the less we may suffer from the want of it.

Our Legislature thas never failed us on important commercial questions, when there has been a fair opportunity given of discussing them, it have full faith that in the precent instance their decision will result in "the greatest good of the greatest number."

A. Z.

PACKET LINES.

CALIFORNIA OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S San Francisco and Honolulo Line

The Company's Splendid A I Steamship AR IDAHO, SE F. CONNOR, Commander,

Will run between Honoluin and Sar Francisco by the following

Time Pable:

DEFATURE FROM

HORAGUM. May 0 San Francisco. May 22

Roundain. May 23 Houndain. June 22

Roundain. June 15 San Francisco. June 22

Roundain. July 41 in coluin. July 16

Houndain. July 21 San Francisco. Ang 3

Loudin. July 21 San Francisco. Ang 2

Loudin. July 21 San Francisco. Ang 2

Loudin. July 21 San Francisco. Ang 2

Loudin. July 21 San Francisco. Ang 22

Louding. May 30 H. coluin. Ang 22

Louding. May 30 H. coluin. Ang 22

Louding. May 30 H. coluin. May May 30 H. col RATES OF PASSAGE HAVE BEEN RE-DUCED TO

\$50 | Steerage, \$30 Through freight to Portland and Victoria Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

Insurance guaranteed at lower two than by Francisco, will be received and filled by retarn
of Steamer. H. HACKFELD & CO.,

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE. For Portland, Oregon. THE PINE NEW CLIPPER SORE.

ALASKA, R. CALHOUN, Master, Having a large portion of her cargo airceady

Will Have Immediate Dispatch. for the above port. For freight or passage

WALKER & ALLEN,



KILAUEA

nday, March 36 Monday, April 13 Laying up the Week commencing Monday May 11th. Manday, June 8 Monday, June 15

At 42 P. M., precisely, touching at Kalepolepo Keninkehun.

Kawathae, and And traving—

Kealakekna, Wednesday, about noon,
Kailua, Wednesday evenings,
Kawaihne a Mahukona, Thursday evenings,
Arriving back at Honoisiu Sabriday mornings.
Passengers will be landed at Makee's Landing.

On Thursday, June 25th, She will leave for Kolon and Walmen, Kauni, At 44 P. M., Arriving back on Saturday, the 27th.

WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. FOR NAWILIWILI.

THE CLIPPER SCHOONER. A HATTIE, & CAPTAIN NIKA

Carrying the Hor Will Leave Honolulu Every Saturday, Four o'clock p. w., Returning, will leave swillwill every Tuceday afternoon. For Freight or Passage, apply to 17-sf D. FOSTER & CO.

Regular Packet For Lahaina and Makee's Landing, The fine stannels clipper schoones M'KATE LEE'M

CHANE, Master, Will run regularly and punctually on above route. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to March 31, 1866. C. Buewes & Co.

For HILO, PAUKAA and KAIWIKI. MARY!

BALLISTER, Master,
Will can regularly for the above ports. For freight or passage apply to
L. L. TORBERT, Honolulu,
11-3m Or J. H. CONEY, Hilo.

For Hilo and Gnomea, Hawaii. Sch. Annie. Will run as a regular packet to the above WALKER & ALLEN, Agrace.

REGULAR PACKET FOR HILD. THE SCHOONER ODD FELLOW

S REGULARLY LAID ON